AN OPPORTUNE REPORT PREPARED BY SENATOR HILL.

piscusses the Point Whether Concurrest Resolutions Are Required to Be seamitted to the President, and Touches the Question of the Power of Congress Relative to Our Foreign Policies,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-An interesting and imgertant report has been prepared by Senator mil a member of the Senate Committee on the fadiciary, upon his resolution, passed last seaon directing the committee to "inquire and report to the Senate whether, under the prosions of the River and Harbor act approved July 13, 1832, the resolution mentioned in the ot paragraph of that law is required to be a joint resolution, and whether concurrent reso lations generally are required to be submitted to the President of the United States."

The last paragraph in the appropriation act referred to in the resolution requires that "no preliminary examination, survey, project, or atimate for new works, other than those desigsated in this act, shall be made," and that after the regular or formal report on any stamination, survey, project, or work under or additional report or estimate for the same fiscal year shall be made unless ordered by a plution of Congress,

This report, which will shortly be submitted to the Senate, is very opportune at this time in somection with the controversy as to the powers of Congress and the Executive. It will pring into review the facts and the law relation to the effect and authority concurrent resolutions of Congress, and argue the point whether concurrent resolutions pe required to be submitted to the President, compliance with Article I, section 7, of the Constitution, which requires that "every order, selution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may mecessary (except on a question of adjournent), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take fect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by twoairds of the Senate and House of Representatires, according to the rules and limitations

escribed in the case of a bill." interentially, at least, the committee's report ouches also upon the question of the power and rights of the Executive and of the Congress in he matter of the recognition of foreign Gov.

The researches of the committee show that concurrent resolutions have been in many instances barmoniously and efficaciously employed to express the sentiments of the Conrees relative to important questions of interational concern. Their phraseology was always respectful to the coordinate branch of the Govgament, and the desires of the Legislature were always stated in language which could in no wise offend the Executive to whom the requests were addressed. Their efficacy in the secomplishment of the purposes for which they were passed appears to have been gederally atisfactory down to the recent period when President Cleveland ignored the concurrent reelations in regard to the missionaries in Arments, and also the concurrent resolutions relating to the war in Cuba, which latter was ineffering the friendly offices of the United States for the recognition of Cuban Independence.

Between President Lincoln and the Congress here was a general agreement, and the two mathes of the Government cooperated in the scemplishment of purposes having for their bject the strengthening of the national power or the enforcement of national policies. To that fact is due the origin of probably the most note-worthy instance of the effective employment of ments and desires of the legislative branch of fortify the Executive in his conduct of when the United States Government was in imminent danger of war with certain great powers of Europe. It was in 1863, when he war of the rebellion was at its height, and oreign Governments were threatening forcible tervention in American affairs and the Government of the United States was protesting gainst such unfriendly action, that Presiden Liscoln communicated to Congress the diplonatic correspondence that had been recently exchanged on the subjects of mediation, arbitration, or other measures looking to the termi-Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate respended promptly in a report submitted by Mr. samner of Massachusetts, accompanied by the following resolutions:

spondence submitted to Congress that a proposition, friendly in form, isosking to pacification through forsign mediation, has been made to the United States by the Emperor of the French and promptly declined
to the Congress of the French and promptly declined
to the congress of the French and promptly declined
to the congress of the French and promptly declined
to the congress of the French and promptly declined
the congress of the french and the french a y the President; and

Warrens. The blea of mediation or intervention in some shape may be regarded by foreign Governments practicable, and such Governments, through mis understanding, may be led to proceedings tending to embarrant the friendly relations which now exist be-tween them and the United States; and

Whereas, in order to remove for the future all chance of misunderstanding on this subject, and to seure for the United States the full enjoyment of that freedom from foreign interference which is one of the highest rights of independent States, it see that Congress should declare its convictions there

test (the House of Representatives concurring) . That while in times past the United States have Sught and accepted the friendly mediation or arbi-bration of foreign powers for the motific adjustment ternal questions, where the United States were sparty of the one part and some other sovereign power the party of the other part, and while they are not disposed to misconstrue the natural and humans shire of foreign powers to aid in arresting domes-tic troubles which, widening in their influence, have afficied other countries, especially in view of throunstances despiy regretted by the American sople, that the blow simed by the robellion at the ational life has fallen heavily upon the laboring Population of Europe, yet, notwithstanding these things, Congress cannot besitate to regard every proposition of foreign interference in the present tentests sofar increasenable and inadmissable that literature prisantion will be found in a misunder-

standing of the true state of the question and of the

real character of the war in which the republic is ex-Assolved, That the United States are now grappling Resolved. That the United States are now grappling with an unprovoked and wicked rebellion, which is seeking the destruction of the republic that it may build a new power, whose corner stone, according to the confession of its chiefs, shall be slavery; that for the suppression of this rebellion, and thus to save the republic and to prevent the extablishment of such a power, the national Government is now employing straies and fleets, in full faith that through these efforts all the purpose of conspirators and rebels will effort the second of conspirators and rebels will efforts and neets, in full faith that through these efforts all the purposes of conspirators and rebels will be crunied; that while engaged in the struggle on which so much depends, any proposition from a foreign power, whatever form it may take, having for its object the arrest of these efforts, is, just in proportion to its induced, an engagement of the rebellion and its induced. jest the arrest of these efforts, is, just in proportion to the influence, an encouragement to the rebellion and to its declared pretentions, and on this account is calculated to protein and embitter the conflict, to cause increased expenditure of blood and treasure, and to postpone the much desired day of peace; that, with these convictions, and not doubting that every seed proposition, although mats with good intent, is injurious to the national interests, Congress will be obliged to look upon any further attempt in the same solized to look upon any further attempt in the same exception as an univiendly act which it earnessly depreciates, to the end that nothing may occur abroad to strengthen the rebellion or to weaken these relations of good will with foreign powers which the

Called States are happy to cuitivate. franced. That the rebellion from its beginning, and ersorred. First the rebellion from its beginning, and far back even to the comparacy which preceded its estimate, was chouraged by the hope of support from foreign powers, that its crim's frequently easies that the pueple of Europe were so far de-Pendrat . poo regular supplies of the great southern ner or later, their tiovernments would constrained to take sine with the rebettion in be contrained to take sine with the rebellion in some of clave form, even to the extent of foreible in-terention is the milder furm did not prevail; that the rebellion is now smallened by this hope, which every proposition of foreign interference quickens has, and that without this life-giving support it must now yield to the fuel and paternal authority of the manner of provincing that considering these to who here aggravated by the motive of the re as execuraged, the United States regret vign powers have not frankly told the engaged is nateful, and that a new Government,

THE POWERS OF CONGRESS | acknowledged corner stone and with no other object of separate existence, is so far shocking to civilization and the moral sense of mankind that it must not ex pect welcome or recognition in the commonwealth of

Resolved, That the United States, confident in the justice of their cause, also of good government and of human rights everywhere among ken; anxious for the speedy restoration of peace, which shall se-cure tranquility at home and remove all occasion of emplaint abroad, and awaiting with well assured trust the final suppression of the rebellion, through which all these things, rescued from point of danger. will be secure forever, and the republic, one and indivisible, triumphant over its enemies, will continue to their unalterable purpose that the war will be vigor-ously prosecuted according to the humans principles of Christian States until the robellion shall be over-come, and they reverently invoke upon their cause the blessings of Almighty God.

Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions through the Secretary of State to the Ministers of the United States in foreign countries, that the declaration and protest herein set forth may be communicated by them to

Generally the managers in Congress feem to have preferred to adopt the joint resolution as to the more effectual method of giving expression to the opinions or sentiments of the Congress, yet it does not appear that this form of enactment has always proved satisfactory, A few years ago, in 1890, the Congress passed a joint resolution "congratulating the people of Brazil on their just and peaceful assumption of the powers, duties, and responsibilities of selfgovernment, based upon the free consent of the

government, based upon the free consent of the governed, and in their recent adoption of a republican form of government." It passed both Houses unanimously and was approved by President Harrison.

President Harrison, President Grant, however, vetoed two joint resolutions which were intended to acknowledge congratulations from certain foreign Governments, because, he said, although he "sympathized in the spirit of courtesy and friendly recognition which prompted the passage of these resolutions," he "could not escape the conviction that their adoption inadvertently involved the exercise of a power which infringed upon the constitutional rights of the Executive."

fringed upon the constitutional rights of the Executive."

One of these resolutions purported to direct the Secretary of State to acknowledge a despatch of congratulations from the Argentine Republic, and the high appreciation of Congress of the compliment thus conveyed. The other resolution directed the Secretary of State to "Communicate to the republic of Pretoria the high appreciation of Congress of the complimentary terms in which said republic has referred to the first centennial of our national independence."

referred to the first centennial of our national independence."

The Judiciary Committee, it is understood, has aiready begun an investigation of the direct question raised by Secretary Oiney's challenge of the right of Congress to recognize the independence of Cube, and may possibly make a report before the Cameron resolution is disposed of. Whether this is done or not, the data gathered by the committee in pursuance of the investigation called for by the Hill resolution, and the deductions made therefrom, will be of great value to the Senate during the Cuban discussion that is sure to occur soon after the eassembling of Congress to-morrow.

SECRETARY FRANCIS ANNOTED. His Nemination Still Held Up in Senate Committee on Plannee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-Friends of Secretary Francis, including his colleagues in the Cabinet and the President, are apparently much annoyed at the prospect of his nomination being unacted upon by the Senate for some time. It was held up by the Senate Finance Committee during the boilday recess on metion of Senator Vest of Missouri, one of its members, and, new that the Senator has gone to Jefferson City to look after his reelection by the Legislature, it is feared that the nomination may remain hung up until the Senator's return. It is customary for the Senate to act promptly upon the nomination of Cabinet officers, and this fact makes its action in the case of Secretary Francis peleculiarly annoying and embarrassing to him.

It was stated by several Senators in the Finance Committee, at the meeting when the nomination was postponed at Mr. Vest's request, that such action was hardly popite to the President or fair to the nominee, and even Senator looks, the Chairman of the National Popocratic Committee, expressed the opinion that unless definite charges against the character of Mr. Francis could be made, confirmation out to take place promptly. At this meeting it was said also that the opposition to immediate action was not due to politics, but to the fact that certain citizens of Missouri desired time to prefer charges against the business integrity of the nominee.

A day or two after the meeting of the committee Senator Vest publicly stated that his action in demanding delay was not influenced in the slightest degree by political considerations and that it had no reference to the questions of his candidacy to be his own successor in the Senator. Yest has authorized some one to state for him that he has ne further objection to the confirmation.

The Peocoratic Senators as a roward for services rendered to the sound-money Democratic nominees to places which, it is feared, they will hold during the McKinjey Administration as a reward for services rendered to the sound-money cause. These nominees and on this ground he asked for a high ratio of the sound-money place of more with the services rendered to the sound-money cause. These nominees and any will hold during the McKinjey Administration as a reward for services rendered to the s was held up by the Senate Finance Committee during the holiday recess on metion of Senstor

is feared, they will note during the McKinley Administration as a reward for services rendered to the sound-money cause. These nominees might all have been confirmed before the holiday recess, but objection was made, and if the free-silver Senators persist in their opposition the contest will begin behind the closed doors of the first executive session.

COL. TRACEY'S PERSECUTOR.

The Woman Who Assaulted Him in Long Island City Has Pursued Ilim Before. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- The publication in New York this morning of the arrest of Mrs. Addie Perkins of 987 De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn charged with assault on Col. John B. Tracey in Long Island City, develops the fact that the Colonel has been for a long time pursued by this weman in Washington, where she makes the same claim that she did in New York, that the Colonel is indebted to her in the sum of \$2,300. Col. Tracey is a brother of Congressman Charles Pracey of Albany, and holds the important office of Superintendent of Charities for the District of Columbia, a place created by Conress a few years ago, and to which he was ap-

District of Columbia, a place created by Congress a few years ago, and to which he was appointed by President Cleveland early in the present Administration. Col. Tracey was not at his office to-day, not having returned to the city from his holiday visit to his home. He has on more than one occasion made a sweeping denial of the woman's charges, saying that she is of unsound mind and that he never borrowed money of her at any time.

The story of the woman's arrest has caused the publication in the local papers of the facts about what they call the "mystery" of the office of Superintendent of Charities. The woman has been persecuting the Colonel for a long time, and haunted his office until it became necessary for the District Commissioners to give orders to the police to exclude her from the municipal building. But the order was a difficult one to carry out. There are several mode of entrance to the building, and the mysterious woman in black gnew them all. She would gain admission to the building whenever she pleased, always acting deflantly and insisting upon her rights as a citizen. Additional orders were sent to the police, and after it was said that a threatening letter had been sent to Col. Tracey a special policeman was stationed at each entrance with strict, orders to whom she poured out her tale of wee, vowing yengeance upon Col. Tracey and his clerk.

PROPOSED NEW MILITARY CODE. It Provides for a Major-General and State

to Command the National Guard, ALBANY, Jan. 4 .- A new military code is being prepared by a member of the Legislature The present code will be used as the groundwork in the preparation of the new code, main object to be attained is to provide for a Major-General, to be appointed by the Govwho will in effect be the Commander-in-Chief of the Guard. At present the responsibility of the Guard. At present the responsibility of the Guard. At present the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief is divided between the Governor and the Adjutant-General. The Major-teneral shail have his own staff to perform the work in the National Guard now performed by the Governor's staff. He will have officers to perform the work now in charge of the Inspector-General, Inspector of Rifle Prantice, and the Commissary-tieneral. The Governor will have a staff consisting of the Adjutant-tieneral, Chief of Ordunace, private and military secretaries, and six or eight aides. The members of the Governor's staff would have an direction of the affairs of the National Guard, with the exception of the Adjutant-General and the Chief of Ordunace. The latter would retain the authority now conferred on the Chief of Ordunace on the Governor's staff. The Adjutant-General would retain the authority of issuing commissions, and no moneys could be expended for the National Guard except under his direction and approval. ernor and to hold office for a term of six years,

Chauged Its News Service.

San Francisco, Jan. 4. - The California Domkrat of San Francisco, the oldest and most influential German daily newspaper on the Pacific the redefilion that the work in which they god is hateful, and that a new Government, they seek to found, with slavery as its

TOBACCO HAS A HEARING.

GROWERS WANT MORE PROTECTION; MANUFACTURERS OBJECT.

Ex.Mayor Schroeder Thinks Fifty Cents Pound on Leaf Tobacco Is All the Trade Can Stand-150,000,000 Havana Cigara Wrapped with 22,000 Pounds of Leaf, WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- Tobacco and manufactures thereof, being schedule F of the existing tariff law, was the subject of the hearing before the Committee on Ways and Means this morning. The National Association of Cigar Manufacturers of the United States and the Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade of New York were represented.

Mr. Michael Tobin of Baidwinsville, N. Y., was the first speaker. He said that the tobacco growers of New York State were badly in need of relief at the hands of Congress. For years, until Sumatra tobacco gained a foothold in the United States, the tobacco growers had been reasonably prosperous. Up to within a few years the tobacco section of New York grew some 35,000 cases of tobacco aunually. while now the production had fallen to about 12,000 cases. That depressed state of affairs existed, he understood, in nearly every tobacco growing section of the country. It was not fair, he argued, that their dangerous rival, the cents a day, should be allowed to annihilate and ruin a domestic industry of such magnitude. There was no merit, he said, in the bumatra tobacco, except that it enabled the eigar manufacturers to know exactly how many cigars a certain quantity should produce. It increased the lustre of the cigars and had created a fad in this country.

Mr. Tobin gave it as his opinion that the rate of \$2 a pound on wrappers, as fixed in the McKinley act, would not be adequate to protect the domestic growers of tobacco.

The Chairman asked Mr. Tobin; if he could ac-

count for the fact that the foreign price of Sumatra wrappers had gone up in the same duced-from \$2 a pound under the McKinley act to \$1.50 under the Wilson act-but Mr. Tobin could give no reason for it unless it was under the law of supply and demand. The

under the law of supply and demand. The Chairman, however, intimated his opinion to be that the foreigner had simply taken advantage of the reduction of the duty.

Mr. J. S. Vandeuser of Horseheads, N. Y., who said that he represented the tobacco growers of the Chemung Valley, argued that \$2 a pound on wrappers, while an apparently exorbitant tax ad valorem, was really not exorbitant when the difference in the cost of labor was taken into consideration.

"How is it," Mr. McMillin asked, "that Sumatra tobacco, which costs \$1.20 a pound, drives out domestic tobacco, which costs; from 10 to 15 cents a pound?"

"It is because," the witness answered. "of the foolishners of the American people in thinking that because a thing is imported it is of necessity better,"

Mr. McMillin—You think that is all; there is in it?

The witness—That is all there is in it. It is a fad.

Mr. McMillin—What rate of duty do you Mr. McMillin-What rate of the suggest?
The witness-I do not want at this time to advise the committee. I would like to have a rate of cuty which I do not think there is courage enough in the party to impose. [Laughter.] Twould have a rate of duty which would substantially keep out this Sumatra to-bacco, or at least, cut down its importation largely. I dare not ask this of you, because I do not believe you are in a situation to give it

such, and on this ground he asked for a high rate of duty which would allow American growers to furnish wrappers for the five-cent civars.

Moses Krohn, President of the National association of Cigar Manufacturers, suggested a uniform duty of not exceeding 50 cents per pound on all tobaccos unstemmest. This would afford the growers as full and fair protection as could be given by any tariff not virtually prohibitory, and would vield a proper revenue. A 55-cent duty at the present average price of tobacco would be a protective tariff of about 700 per cent. The growers of tobacco were certainly entitled to and should receive the fullest protection possible; but the cigar manufacturers simply asked that they be not sacrificed or injured in carrying the scheme of protection too far; and it was certain that no higher rate of duty than 55 cents per pound for unstemmed tobacco could be burne by the engarmakers. The manufacturers, he thought, were entitled to a protection of \$5 per pound and 32 per cent, ad valorem on imported cigars.

E. R. Gumby of Tampa, Fla., spoke for the makers of clear Havana cigars. It took about five pounds of Havana tobacco, he said, to wrap a thousand cigars, whereas but two pounds of Sumata were required. There was not over 2 per cent, of the Havana crop salable as wrappers. These goods were innorted in bulk and the wrappers selected after importation, if a high rate of duty were placed on this class of tobacco it would probable its importation and drive the makers of clear Havana cigars out of business.

George J. Smith, a cigar manufacturer of New York, said that the Florida manufacturers performed the miracle of wrapping 120,000 cigars annually with 5,000 pounds of tobacco. It was well known that the law was evaded in Florida. There were about 29,000 cigarmakers in the United States, employing 200,000 hands, using the Sumaters in Florida.

Last year there were imported, on which duty was paid, but 22,000 pounds of Havana wraupers, while there were produced here 150,000,000 cigarmakers of

adequate protection and year sounded nue.

George Mitchelson, a grower of Connecticut tobacco, advocated a duty of \$5 per pound on Sumatra tobacco. It was, he said, an interloper and did not belong here, and he wanted to see it kicked out. In his opinion its exclusion would advance the price of the domestic product to 30 cents a pound.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow, when the agricultural schedule will be taken un, including live stock, dairy products, fish, meats, and sait.

SAWED THROUGH PRISON BARS. Discovery of an Attempt to Escape from

the Hudson County Jail. An attempt at a general jail delivery from the Hudson County Jail in Jersey City was discovered last Thursday, but the jail authorities kept it quiet. Three of the eight heavy iron bars which protects window in the bath and bars which protect a window in the bath and totlet room in the rear of the jail had been sawed through, and it was only necessary to saw two more to make an aparture large enough to permit a man to pass through. Keeper Terence Sullivan, who had been absent two days, discovered the plat. On his return he found a small, highly tempered steel saw concealed behind the bath tub in the toilet room. Warden Lennon and Sherliff Heller were notified. A thorough search was made of Wards Sand Son the lawer floor, and two more small saws were discovered.

Wards it and it are occupied by the most no-Warts Gand 0 are occupied by the most no-

Wards and are occupied by the most notopious prisoners in the jail. They include murderess Mackin, Genz, and Chifort; sherlock, who is under sentence of lifteen years for assault on a little girl, and Anshart and Leonard, burglars, who are under a fifteen-year sentence for burglars, who are under a fifteen-year sentence for burglars and attempt to kill a station agent. All of these are awaiting the result of an appeal to the supreme lourt for a new trial. The murderest are not suspected of being implicated in the plot. Other prisoners in the ward were Charles Brosks, Charles Hayner, and James Wescott, all burglars. Brosks was sentenced a week ago last Thursday to six and a half years in State prison and Rayner and Wescott to three and a half years. The jail authorities suspect that Brooks pit up the job, and that the fifteen-year men were in the conspiracy. Brooks, Rayner, and Wescott were taken to State prison on Wednesday, the day before the plot was discovered.



HARD TIMES IN JAPAN.

The Speculative Boom After the War with

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.-W. R. Townsend, the special agent sent to Japan by the San

Francisco Bureau of Foreign Commerce to col-

lect data with reference to the interests of

American manufacturers, has submitted his

first report. He says that during the past two

months there has been almost a panic in Japan

ese financial circles, but the worst is now con-

sidered over. After the war with China specu-

Everypody invested, but the collapse soon came

The native banks have shut down indiscrimi-

nately of late. Heavy stocks of merchandise were thus thrown back upon the market, and warehouses are crowded. Over 70 per cent. of the import business of Japan is controlled by

TOO MANY LITTLE BAKERS.

Mrs. Aslander's Explanation of Her Arrest

on a Charge of Bigamy.

Margaretha Aslander, 34 years old, of Mas

peth, L. L. was committed to the Queens County

taxidermist, of 35 Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn,

who alleges he was married to the woman in

Williamsburgh about three months ago. The

woman's reputed legal husband also alleges that

they were married in Germany, and seven years

Maggie Vernon, the young woman who called

street, Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon and

way, ale says, spent most of his time with her, but went home occasionally. Several months ago the Vernon woman assaulted Dillaway in a saloon in Newark. Dillaway was not in court

Farmer Flock Frezen to Beath.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 4. - Daniel Flock

farmer living near Manalapan, on the border

line of Monmouth and Middlesex counties, was

found frozen to death beside his dead horse or

the ice of a small creek vesterday afternoon. On

the ice of a small creek yesterday afternoon. On Monday last Flock drove to Freehold to attend county court and started for home late in the afternoon. That was the last seen of him alive. He evidently drove along the lonely country road until he reached the nursery of David Baird. There the horse in some way missed the road and wandered down a narrow lane running to the creek, about a mile beyond. It had broken through the ice of the creek in attempting to cross. Flock had jumped from the wagon evidently to help the horse up, and had fallen near it on the be, where he perished. The bodies were found lying together side by side, frozen stiff and sticking to the ice.

Another Louisiana Sheriff Gone Wrong.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.-Auditor Heard to-day

made known the fact that Sheriff I. H. Slaugh-

counts to the amount of \$10,000. This is the third defaulting Sheriff or tax collector ex-posed in the last week. Sheriff Slaughter turned over all his property to his bondsmen to make good the shortage.

Boston's Deadlock.

Bostov, Jan. 4.-The city governments of the

The Rev. J. C. Alien Must Pay Allmony.

Vice-Chancellor Stevens has recommended

the granting of a divorce to Mrs. Allen, the wife

of the Rev. J. C. Allen, paster of the Bergen

Baptist Church of Jersey City. He decides that the agreement said to have been made between Mr. and Mrs. Alien to separate constituted a desertion of the wife by the hasband. Alimony of \$7.00 a week is awarded to Mrs. Allen.

The Weather.

The storm which has prevalled throughout the in

terior of the country for several days was central yesterday over eastern Minnesota, high winds con-

tinuing in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, and Illinois.

Rain was falling east of the Mississippi River from

Alabama north over the Ohio and Tennessee valleys

and lake regions, and snow was falling in the Mis-

alssippi States north of St. Louis and in the upper

lake region. Preceding the storm area, especially

in the Atlantic States, the temperature was 20 to 30

degrees above normal. In the Northwest it was falling. The storm centre will probably pass to the

north of us to day. ... In this city yesterday it was cloudy and foggy;

average humidity, 83 per cent ; wind southeast, av

erage velocity 14 miles as hour; highest official temperature 52°, lowest 58°; barometer, corrected

to read to sea level, at S A. M. 30.22, 3 P. M. 30.08.

reau registered the temperature yesterday as follows

12 M 40° 16° 6° P. M 51° 12 M 40° 16° 6° P. M 51° 13 P M 54° 10° 12 Mol 50°

ern portion Tuesday night.

the thermometer at the United States Weather Hu-

WASHINGTON FORFCAST FOR TUFSDAY.
For New England, light showers, probably clearing

in southern portion; southerly winds; colder in west-

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, probably fair during the day preceded by light

For eastern New York, light rain, clearing in south ern portion; southerly winds, shifting to westerly Tuesday night; colder Tuesday night. For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Dela-

ware, local showers in the early morning, followed by

fair weather; southerly, shifting to westerly winds; colder Tuesday night.

showers in the morning; colder; westerly winds.

State were organized to-day. The proceedings

ter of East Baton Rouge was short in his

lation was rampant. Thousands of stock com-

A cablegram from London dated Jan. 2, which was printed in THE SUN on Sunday, says that the British naval authorities have decided to follow the example set by the American Navy Department and "use nickel steel instead of Harveyized steel for the protection of the war-ships now under construction." The wording of the despatch is misleading in that it conveys the impression that the United States navy uses armor plates of nickel steel instead of Harveyized plates. As a matter of fact the plates used here are made of nickel steel, but are carbonized on the surface and hardened according to Absolutely Pure. process. If it is plates of this character the Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alumand all forms of adulteration common to British are now about to adopt for their nev warships it indicates a revolution in the ideas

of the Admiralty.
Only a short time ago the attitude of the British Admiralty was described as follows in an English journal: "In the course of the experiments the use of nickel as an alloy of steel for the purposes of armor plates was fully tested. It has been established that the Harveyized plates without nickel in the steel show re sistance to modern projectiles as great as any hitherto obtained when nickel was combined with steel in plates also treated by the Harvey

The Battle Ships of Our Navy Are Clad with Nickel Steel, Harveyised-Britain Heretofore Favored Finin Steel, Har-veyized-Sald Now to Favor Our Kind,

The experiments referred to were made with plates which represented the two dominan ideas now held by makers and users of these massive protectors for warships. In the one case the plates are made of a plain, low carbon steel with its race carburized into high steel for a depth of several inches, and then this face is hardened so that it offers a very high resistance to the penetrating effect of shot, while the softer part of the plate resists fracture. The other part of the plate resists fracture. The other plate is practically the same with about 3½ per cent, of nickel added in the making of the ingot. These nickel steel plates have been made for several years in this country and by Kropp in Germany, and were adopted for our navy in 1890. Their advocates claim for them a resistance 20 per cent. greater than that offered by the ordinary Harveyized plate. This would permit the use of thinner plates for the same resisting power, as has been done in some of our ships, whose plates have been reduced from 18 inches in thickness to 1634 inches. The weight thus saved can be used either by spreading the armor over a greater space or in giving the ship the Import business of Javan is controlled by foreign houses.

Very little credit is allowed by importers. Freights from England and Continental Europe are lower than from America, consequently the bulk of the business is done with English. French, and German houses. While there is a temperary stringency in the money market, there is no disposition to handican industrial progress. The railway congress, which opened on Dec. 14, will probably remain in session for two months. Already 100 applications for charters for new railroads have been filed, and it is said that over forty will be granted. During the first week in December contracts were made for eighteen American locomotives. Hitherto, English rolling stock has been used exclusively.

shing power, as has been done in some of our ships, whose plates have been reduced from 18 inches in thickness to 16% inches. The weight thus saved can be used either by spreading the armor over a greater space or in giving the ship more capacity for coal or other stores.

If, as the caolegram indicates, the Admiraity has decided to use nickel steel for coming vessels, it will be rather a shock to the Sheffleld manufacturers, for on Dec. 18 the Engineer of London, which is known to speak for these manufacturers, said:

"A statement appeared in the Dolly News of the 15th inst. that the new ships of the Canopus class, to be laid down by instruction of the British Admiralty, were to be armored with nickel steel. This is entirely wrong. The armor will be the Harveyized plates, as now generally adopted. In fact, the announcement made in the Engineer last week that Messrs. Charles Cammell & Co. had received an order for 1,500 tons of armor plates, represented the first portion of the work to be given out. The total weight required will be from 10,000 to 12,000 tons, all Harveyized plates."

The main objection that has been urged to the use of nickel by its opponents was its cost. Nickel costs about 35 cents a pound, and to add 315 per cent, of it to the 3,000 tons of armor which a modern battle ship uses would take 210,000 pounds, at a cost of about 373,300. The saving in weight for the thinner armor, however, it is claimed, more than compensates for this, and Capit Jaques, late of the United States navy, declared in a paper resd before the Royal United Service Institute in London a year arc, that the net saving would amount on a battle ship to about 320,000. It is also asserted by the advocates of nickel steel that this steel takes the carbon in the Harveyized steel. The order for the plates of the Royal United Service Institutes in London a year arc, that the net saving would amount on a battle ship to about \$320,000. It is also asserted by the advocates of nickel steel for the proposition of the British to use thi Jall in Long Island City yesterday on a charge of bigamy. The commainant is Oscar Baker, a they were married in Germany, and seven years ago they came to this country. Until five months ago the Aslanders lived in Maspeth, when Mr. Aslander left with his two children.

The prisoner says she was driven from home by Aslander's cruel treatment. She supported herself, she says, in various ways until one Friday when she applied for a place as housekeeper to Baker, who, she alleges, represented himself as a wildower with one child. Mrs. Aslander asserts that Baker suggested that Mrs. Aslander remain over night and that he would engage her permanently on the next day. She represented herself as a single woman, and the next morning she insisted upon Baker making her his wife. The ceremony followed. Instead of one child Mrs. Aslander was not long in finding out, she says, that there were six little Bakers to care for. She declined the job and hired out as housekeeper with Fred Pabst of 340 Devoe street, Brooklyn. Chagrined at her sudden leavetaking, she says, Haker instituted an investigation that led to her arrest.

at Godfrey W. Dillaw-v's house in Forrest poked holes in Dillaway's crayon picture with

poked holes in Dillaway's crayon picture with the point of her umbrella, also smashing a win-dow and displaying a revolver, was arraigned hefore Police dustice Douglas yesterday morn-ing. The hearing was adjourned until Friday. Maggie is charged with mailclous mischief, and also with assault on Mr. Dillaway. After she was taken back to her cell she said she thought that she had a right to destroy the crayon as she gave it to Dillaway. She and Dillaway, she said, lived together in Red Bank, Newark, and Brooklyn under the name of Morris. Dilla-way she says spent most of his time with her Civilians to Be Substituted for Naval Off-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. Secretary Herbert. Assistant Secretary McAdoo, and Commodores morning with Capt. McCormick, Naval Constructor Dashiell, and Chief Engineer Smith, constituting the board which has inspected the defective steel offered for the battle ships building at Newport News, and although no decision tion it is learned that telegrams have been sent to eighteen of the civilian applicants for the suggested steel inspectorship warning them they may be examined in competition before the end of this week at the Navy Department. It is understood that at least six of these civilians will be selected at once and substituted for the naval officers who have proved unequal to the duty. Their compensation has been fixed at \$4 per day, and eventually a considerable number of them will be employed.

Another radical change in the methods of steel inspection is contemplated in a reorganization of the Department Steel Board, which has heretofore consisted of two line officers and one sugineer. Hereafter a naval constructor is to be substituted for one of the line officers. This is deemed advisable, as the constructors are believed to be most competent judges of the suggested steel in pectorship warning them are believed to be most competent judges of the material used in shipbuilding.

NEW DRY DOCK NEARLY READY. The Cruiser Brooklyn May Be the First Vessel to Occupy It.

The new big timber dry dock at the Brooklyn for the past three years, is rapidly approaching completion. It is expected that on Feb. 1 the dry dock will have received its finishing touches, and it has been suggested that its opening be made the occasion of a double ceremony. The made the occasion of a double ceremony. The new cruiser Brooklyn is expected at the yard on that date to receive her \$10,000 sliver service, and it has been proposed to float her into the dry dock directly after the presentation ceremony. The new dock will be the largest on the Atlantic coast, and two of the largest battle ships will be able to float in it at the same time. It is 668 feet iong and 64 feet wide and has a mean draught at high water of 28 feet. The cost has been in the neighborhood of \$500,000. were generally harmonious except in Boston and in Lawrence. The Boston Aldermen adjourned until next Monday afternoon, having failed to concur with the Council in the election of city officers. The present incumbents will hold over until their successors are elected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The following naval

rders have been issued; Commander J. C. Morong is ordered to Mare Island, Cal., as senior member of the Board of Inspection.

Lieut. G. J. Dyer will be detached from the battle Licut. G. J. Dyer will be detached from the battle ship Masachusetts Jan 9, and join the Vesuvius as executive officer three days inter, when that vessel is expected to leave Enliateiphia for fillibusier particularly on the Florida coast.

Fassel Assistant Paymater H. A. Deut will be relieved from the Castine by Passed Assistant Paymater E. H. Websiter Jan 11, when that vessel will be ready to leave Nurfock and return to the South Atlantic station.

Assistant Engineer D. E. Dismukes is ordered to the Norfolk vard Jan. 10. FACE

HUMORS

oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and laby blemishes prevented by Cuthuna Soar, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

OURS AND BRITISH ARMOR. **Clothing Cyclone** JOHN BULL LIKELY TO ADOPT THE Prices Wrecked.

> Every fifty cents you bring to this sale is as big as a dollar anywhere else-often bigger. Our Choicest Clothing is in it. We mean to make this sale memorable to every one who comes.

Let the Clothing Talk:

The merciless edge of our price-cutting knife has cut the selling value of our splendid all-wool \$12 suits \$5.00 It has left only a mere fragment of the old figures on our matchless \$15 and \$16 suits, which are now

It has demolished the price of our fine \$18, \$20 and \$22 suits, which are down to...... Even the very finest Clay Worsteds, English Thibet and Imported Homespun Sults, superior to merchant tailor productions at \$25 to \$28, are cut down to....

The Young Men's Department shares this severe decline. Sizes 13 to 19. \$10 values are down to ..

\$15 values are down to

In the Boys' Department ordinary values are practically sacrificed. Knee Pants, worth \$1 and \$1.25, including our \$1.50 Corduroy Pants.... \$8.50 all-wool short trouser Suits are only...... \$7 and \$8 Reefers, Ulsters and

All our \$4.00 Derby and Alpine Hats are reduced during this sale to...... Our Own Brand 4-ply Linen Collars, latest sbapes....... Our Own Brand 4-ply Linen Cuffs.....

A large lot of English Cashmere, Camel's Hair, and WRIGHT'S famous fleece lined Health Un-derwear, worth \$1.50, at.......

Overcoat and Ulster values have been subjected to a SPECIALLY SEVERE CUT.

Here is an exceptionally heavy stock, and urgent need to sell during the cold weather. \$12 all wool Winter Overcoats can now be bought for the mere fragment of.. \$15 and \$16,50 Overcoat and Ulater values are cut down to.....

An exceptionally fine lot of Over-coats and Ulsters (were \$20 and cheap at that) has reached bottom,

The shattering touch of the price destroying weapon has not spared the finest Melton, Kersey, Covert, Vicuna and Chinchilla Overcoats and Fur Beaver and Frieze Ulsters, worth all the way up to \$35; they are all down to...

All Wool \$3.00 Trousers, at \$1.50 \$5 and \$6 short trouser Suits are \$2.50

Dent's Famous Gloves, Belgravias, Tavistocks, and Havanas, \$1.75 retail price, Genuine Wool Lined Mocha Gloves, worth \$2.00, at Pure Natural Wool Half Hose, worth 35c. at

50a., 75c., and \$1.00 Suspenders, reduced to.....

\$1.00 **95**°

45c

50c. and 75c. Neckwear is down

Sale Begins at 9 A. M. To-Day.

50c

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & Co.

Cor. Broadway and Chambers St. (Stewart Building),

and at 194 Broadway, below Fulton Street.

ARMY CHANGES.

Gen. Merritt Said to Be Coming to Gov-CHICAGO, Jan. 4 .- According to a morning newspaper Major-Gen, Wesley Merritt, Commander of the Department of the Missouri, probably will leave Chicago within the next | Madison Avenue Hotel and Mrs. C. B. Goodnow three months for Governor's Island, in New of 69 East Fifty-fourth street, as individuals York Bay, to assume the duties of Commander | and executors of the last will of Demas Strong. of the Department of the East. One of the | to compel them to live up to an agreement mad Chicago to take command of the Department of | Other defendants named are Mrs. Grace Simpthe Missouri, and, as there will be seven of son of 52 West 126th street, Susan Strong, an these eligible for the place, there is likely to be opera singer; Davis Strong, Capt. Richard B.

in many important changes in army circles during the year. Among the first of these will be the retirement of Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, now in command at New York. Gen. Ruger will be 64 years old on April 2, and under the operation of the longevity act he will be retired from the

When Gen. O. O. Howard retired Gen. Nelson When Gen. O. O. Howard retired Gen. Nelson A. Miles was transferred from Chicago to New York, and when Gen. Miles was transferred to the command of the army at Washington, Gen. Ruger went from Chicago to take his place at New York. It is believed to be reasonably sure, therefore, that Gen. Merritt will be transferred to the Eastern station in April.

BURIED, BUT NOT AT REST. Relatives of Mrs. Meriarty at Law Over

Vice-Chancellor Stevens granted vesterday a temporary injunction restraining John Moriar ty of Jersey City from removing his wife's body from one plot to another in the Hudson County Catholic Cemetery. The injunction was granted on the application of Nicholas Toppin, Moriarty's father-in-law. Mrs. Moriarty is buried in his plot, and he says the body was placed there at her dying request.

Recently Mr. Toppin purchased another plot and put up a monument at an expense of \$2.500. He wanted to remove his daughter's remains to the new plot, but Moriarty objected and appealed to the cemetery authorities. They recognized his ciaim to control of the disposition of the body and refused Toppin permission to remove it. Afterward Moriarty purchased a plot, and secured permission to have his wife's body transferred to it, when Mr. Toppin stepped in and appealed to the Chaucery Court. Argument on a motion to make the injunction permanent will be heard next week. granted on the application of Nicholas Toppin,

WEEK OF PRAYER. The Services Begun Lust Evening by the

The annual week of prayer, under the direction of the Evangelical Alliance, was begun last evening in the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, on Fifty-eighth street, west of Broadway. Hitherto the meetings have been held in the afternoon, and for the last five years they have taken place in the Marble Collegiate Church, but as it was believed that evening services would attract a larger number of men, and that a more central location was desirable, the change in the time and place was decided The unfavorable weather affected the attend-

The unfavorable weather affected the attendance hast night, but what the congregation lacked in numbers it made up in fervor. The subjects of the evening were 'Humiliation' and 'Thanksgiving' the Rev. Dr. Kerr B. Tupper, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, discussing the latter, and the Rev. Dr. C. L. Thompson, pastor of the Madison Avenue Frashyterian Church, the former. Other features of the programme were the singing of nymns, responsive reading, and choir music.

Dinner of the Sigma Phi.

The Sigma Phi Society gave their annual digner last night at the Waldort. About 100

guests were present. Frank Blackwell presided. Z. K. Pangborn responded to the toast "The Sigma Pht." Jost B. Erhardt to "Our Chap-ters," W. T. B. Marvin to "The Founders of the ters," W. T. R. Marvin to "The Founders of the Sigma Phi," Dr. Thomas S. Hastings to "Sig. Wives and Sisters." Walter D. Edmonds to "The Future of the Sigma Phi," and R. D. Benedict to "Sig. Reunions." The toast "In Memoriam" was omitted, as Mr. Einu Root, who was to respond to E. was indisposed. Among those present were: Frank Loomis, George B. Abbott, Edwin Einstein, Wm. C. Eaton, U. S. N.; John T. Mott, Dr. T. S. Hastings, R. D. Benedict, Judge Thomas Neison, Einu Root, W. T. R. Marvin, W. R. Gillette, Col. G. S. Hastings, Beverley Chew, Dr. John McL. Wetmore, B. L. Benedict, J. J. Allen, Dwight Hobrook, T. M. North, Edward P. North and Macdonough Crayen. DEMAS STRONG'S ESTATE.

The Family Littgation Over It Is Renewed Joseph L. Strong, a son of the late Demas Strong of Brooklyn, has begun a suit in the Supreme Court against Mrs. Julia D. Harris of the

Strong, U. S. A.: Morris B. Strong, George J. Strong, Maggie E. Strong, and Jennie Strong.

Demas Strong died at Atlantic City on Nov. 8, 1803, and his body was taken to his summer home at Middle Haddam. Cont. On the way to the Connecticut home Capt. Richard B. Strong and Mrs. Harris stopped in the office of Mr. Strong's lawyer in the Eastern District and obtained the will, which they read. They ascertained that the sons got only \$2,300 each, and the rest of the estate was to be equally divided among the daughters. The estate was valued at \$200,000. There were five sons. After the funeral Capt. Strong asked his brothers and sisters to sign an agreement to divide the estate, share and share alike. This was agreed to, except by Jennie Strong, who was then and is now a resident of Paris. Subsequently, when it became known that the girls were to get a much larger share, they refused to keep the agreement, and now the brother has begun an action to compel them to. The retirement of several officers will result | Strong, Maggie E. Strong, and Jennie Strong.

> GOGGINS'S LAWYER DROPS OUT, Murder Trial Postponed and Lawyer Fesnell Rebuked by the Court.

action to compel them to.

The trial of Patrick Goggins for the murder of Mary E. Bryan, 12 years old, was to have begun yesterday in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, but Lawyer Thomas Fenneli, who had appeared for him before the Coroner, sent word to the District Attorney that he was not prepared to go on with the trial and would not appear in court.

Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis said that he thought the District Attorney had been treated rather snabbily by the counsel for Goggins, who announced his withdrawal from the case at the very moment the trial was to begin. He would demand that the trial go on. When Goggins was called to the bar he said he was not satisfied with his counsel, and would act as his own lawyer if time were not allowed him in which to secure another legal adviser.

adviser.

Justice Smyth assigned Lawyer Barbier defend (loggins, and postponed the trial ut Wednesday. Wednesday.
Later in the day Justice Smyth asked Lawver Fenneli for an explanation of his withdrawal from the case at the last moment, after representing the man in the Police Court and in the Coroner's office. It was highly unprofessional, the Justice said.

Mr. Fenneli said that he told Goggins a month ago that he would withdraw, as he had not received any fee for his service. The Justice suggested to him that he should not do such a thing son and the matter there rested.

TWO BOYS WITH RABIES.

They Are of the Eight Bitten by a Mad Dog in Baltimore County, Md. BALTIMORE, Jan. 4 .- Another of the boys who ere bitten by a rabid dog in Baltimore county a few weeks ago and were treated at the Pasteur Institute in New York has symptoms of hydrophobia and is expected to die within the next twenty-four hours. He is Lawrence Wilson, John Huhl, another of the same dog's victims, is reported to be in the first stages of hydrophobia. Should the two succumb to the disease the death list will be swelled to five.

ELIAS S. WARD'S ESTATE. tate Valued at \$300,000

The Widow Is the Sole Legates-The Es. The will of the late Elias S. Ward was admitted to probate in Newark yesterday and entire estate, valued at \$300,000, is bequeathed to the widow, Athis D. Ward, who is made the executrix. The will was made in December, 1894. proved to be one of the shortest on record. The

COWPERTHWAIT'S REMNANTS.
RELIABLE Now is the time to secure
CARPETS rare bargains. Take the CARPETS. measurements of your room.